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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Medical students are not being taugl how to think analytically, participants at the annual meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges were told. Story on Page 13.

"Hackers"—people who break into computer systems and manipulate information—can sometimes be spotted by their programming style. Story on Page 16.

Workers on college and university campuses are frequently overqualified for the jobs they do—a situation that can lead to frustration and low morale in the work force, some experts have warned. Story on Page 21.

A House subcommittee has approved a bill to halt efforts to tax faculty-housing subsidies and another to extend for two years the tax exemption for tuition-assistance plans. Story on Page 17.

The latest attempt to earmark appropriations for construction at particular universities was defeated last week in the House of Representatives. Story on Page 17.

Leaders of women's sports programs, meeting in Washington, expressed concern that the growth of opportunities for women in sports may be slowing. Story on Page 23.

The new government in Argentina will reform the country's universities when it takes power next month, according to the newly designated Minister of Education and Justice. Story on Page 29.

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BENEFITING FROM STOCK BOOM

College Endowments Return a Record 42 Pct. in One Year

By JACK MAGARRELL

Thanks to a booming stock market, the average total return on college and university investments in the 12 months ending last June 30 was a record-setting 42.2 per cent.

That figure comes from the preliminary report of an annual survey by the National Association of College and University Business Officers. It takes account of changes in the market value of the investments plus interest and dividends.

The return in fiscal 1983 was a welcome change from the previous year's experience—a net loss of 0.9 per cent.

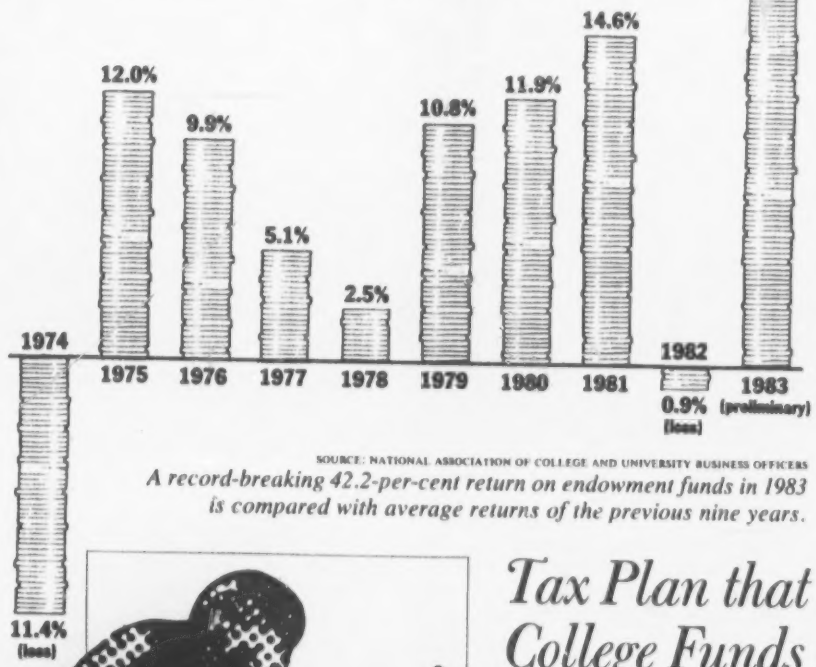
In the 10 years for which data from the N.A.C.U.B.O. survey are available, the highest previous average total return was 14.6 per cent, two years ago. The 10-year average was 9 per cent.

"This past year has made up for a lot of bad years," said Leigh A. Jones, vice-president for finance at Berea College and chairman of the N.A.C.U.B.O. committee in charge of the annual investment study.

The rise in market value of stock will have little effect on the budgets of

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

PERFORMANCE OF COLLEGE PORTFOLIOS



SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

A record-breaking 42.2-per-cent return on endowment funds in 1983 is compared with average returns of the previous nine years.

U.S. Panel Hits Erosion of Aid to the Needy

Can 'only the wealthy be healthy and wise'?

By JANET HOOK

WASHINGTON

Federal financial aid for the nation's neediest college students has been eroded by a "quiet, unintended shift of attention and funding" toward programs helping those from middle-income families, a national commission reported last week.

Unless that trend is checked, "we will drift into becoming a country where only the wealthy can be healthy and wise," said Kenneth G. Ryder, president of Northeastern University and a member of the National Commission on Student Financial Assistance.

The House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education heard testimony from Mr. Ryder and other members of the commission in a presentation of the results of their two-year study of a wide range of student-aid issues.

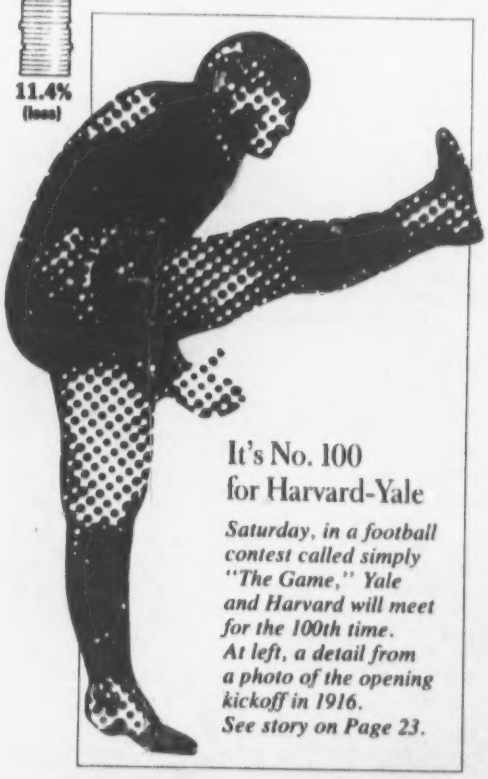
The commission also:

► Called for the establishment of a "master calendar" for the processing of federal aid, to allow students to plan their college finances in a more timely fashion than at present.

► Found that some $6.6-billion of aid from the private sector had gone unused each year.

The commission, which held its final meeting last week, is still putting the finishing touches on some of its studies, and it

Continued on Page 20, Column 1



It's No. 100 for Harvard-Yale

Saturday, in a football contest called simply "The Game," Yale and Harvard will meet for the 100th time. At left, a detail from a photo of the opening kickoff in 1916.
See story on Page 23.

Tax Plan that Could Have Cut College Funds Rejected in Ohio

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Election issues in Ohio that threatened to cut public support of higher education by 25 per cent were defeated by substantial margins last week.

Presidents of public and private colleges and universities, faculty members, and students had joined in a broad coalition with other organizations to campaign against the tax-cutting measures.

Anti-tax forces, incensed by a 90-per-cent increase in state income taxes, initially found strong support for their proposals, but their large margin disappeared in the final stages of the campaign.

The outcome:

► Ballot Issue 3, to repeal all tax measures passed by the legislature since last January 1, was defeated, with 43.5 per cent of the voters for repeal and 56.5 per cent against. Repeal would have cut the state's revenue by an estimated $1.5-billion.

► Ballot Issue 2, to limit future tax increases to those approved by a three-fifths majority in the legislature, also was defeated, with 40.8 per cent of the ballots being cast for the change and 59.2 per cent against it.

The voter turnout may have been a record for an off-year election, surpassing the previous record of 3.4 mil-

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

Grains in the Sand

Archaeologists led by Southern Methodist U.'s Fred Wendorf, at right, searched areas of Egypt's upper Nile Valley for cereal grains in a quest to prove a controversial theory about the start of civilization. See story on Page 7.

Tax Plan Rejected by Ohio Voters Continued from Page 1

lion voters in 1977, the Ohio secretary of state's office said. The number of voters in last week's election was not immediately determined, but if it reached 3.5 million it would amount to about 60 per cent of all eligible voters in the state.

Gov. Richard F. Celeste hailed the rejection of the tax-limiting proposals as an indication of the voters' "willingness to make an investment in the future of our state." The voting showed, he said, that "the citizens of this state care deeply about education."

In thanking the broad coalition of organizations that worked for defeat of the proposals, Governor Celeste singled out "educators, who really spelled out clearly the cost of repeal for education in this state."

Opponents of the Ohio tax curbs had the support of national leaders in higher education.

'Disaster' Threatened

Robert L. Clodius, president of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, warned at a news conference before the election that approval of the Ohio ballot issues could signal a trend toward "disaster for the country."

Mr. Clodius said higher education could be caught between the Reagan Administration's campaign to return more responsibility to the states and a refusal by the states to raise taxes to carry out that responsibility.

As it turned out, the Ohio vote kept that state in what higher-education officials in Washington described as the predominant trend: to increase taxes when such increases are found necessary to maintain education programs and other important public services.

In last week's election, Ohio voters defeated another statewide proposal, Ballot Issue 1, which would have raised the minimum age for beer drinking to 21 from the current 19. The higher age limit was rejected by more than 58 per cent of the voters.

Higher-education officials said the drinking-age proposal had helped draw into the campaign college students who also opposed the tax-cutting proposals.

Tuition Increase an Issue

If the tax-cutting measures had won, said higher-education officials, tuition increases averaging 30 per cent would have been necessary next year to help make up the loss of state funds.

Repeal of this year's tax changes would have cost the colleges and universities $240-million of the $955-million in state money that had been appropriated for their use in the fiscal year beginning next July 1, according to estimates by the state board of regents.

The proposed requirement of a three-fifths vote to enact tax increases had been expected by opponents of the measure to be a serious impediment to raising state revenue.

The 90-per-cent increase in state income taxes was proposed by Gov. Richard F. Celeste, a Democrat, and was enacted by Democratic majorities in the legislature. The tax increase followed two fiscal years in which state spending had been cut six times because of the economic recession's effect on state revenues.

A week before Ohio voters went to the polls, Irving J. Spitzberg, Jr., general secretary of the American Association of University Professors, called a press conference in Washington to put the higher-education establishment on the record against Issues 2 and 3.

Heads of 10 national higher-education groups joined in a statement urging Ohioans to work for the defeat of the two tax issues.

"Those of us who have observed institutions of higher education attempting to cope with hard times caused by the current state of the economy have seen the damage done to the quality of higher education in other states," the joint statement said. "We have also seen the deterioration of support for higher education in California because of the effects of Proposition 13 and in Massachusetts as a result of Proposition 2½. The quality of life in both states has been affected dramatically by federal and state public policies which have not understood the importance of public support for higher education."

Signers of Election Plea

Signers of the joint statement were: the A.A.U.P.'s Mr. Spitzberg and the N.A.S.U.L.G.C.'s Mr. Clodius; Jack W. Peltason, president of the American Council on Education; Allan W. Ostar, president of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities; John D. Phillips, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities; Samuel L. Myers, executive director of the National Association for Equal Opportunity for Higher Education; Michael J. Pelczar, president of the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States; Sister Alice Gallin, executive director of the Association of Catholic Colleges and Universities; and Gary H. Quehl, president of the Council of Independent Colleges.

Kentucky, Mississippi Elect Education-Minded Governors

Mississippi's William Allain

WIDE WORLD

Kentucky's Martha Collins

Two new governors elected last week drew praise from higher-education officials.

Lt. Gov. Martha Layne Collins, who won election as Kentucky's first woman governor, is a former schoolteacher. She served as the representative of Gov. John Y. Brown, Jr., to the Southern Regional Education Board and was a member of the board's study committee that called for new partnerships between higher education and the schools.

"We believe she's going to be one of the most education-oriented governors this state has had in some time," said Harry M. Snyder, executive director of Kentucky's Council on Higher Education. Lieutenant Governor Collins, a Democrat, defeated Republican James P. Bunning in the election.

In Mississippi's contest for governor, William A. Allain, a Democrat who has been the state's attorney general for four years, defeated Leon Bramlett, a Republican, to succeed Democratic Gov. William F. Winter.

Edsel E. Thrash, executive secretary and director of Mississippi's board of trustees for institutions of higher learning, said Mr. Allain had been a "strong supporter of education on all levels" and had served, while attorney general, as a member of the state board of education. —J.M.

College Endowments Return a Record 42 Pct. in Year Continued from Page 1

colleges and universities that spend only the interest and dividends earned by their investments each year. More strongly affected are institutions that have formulas for spending a certain percentage of the market value. Even the formulas that smooth out part of the yearly variations by using a market value averaged over two or three years produce substantially more income when a year like 1983 is included in the average.

Ironically, some of the colleges and universities most in need of more money from their endowments failed to benefit fully from the rising stock market, Mr. Jones said.

Many institutions that wanted more income from their endowments switched some of their investments from common stocks to bonds, he said. Bonds have not performed as well as stocks.

In fiscal 1983, the Salomon Brothers Bond Index showed a net gain of 42.9 per cent, while Standard & Poor's index of 500 stocks showed a gain of 61 per cent, the N.A.C.U.B.O. report said. Most college investments include a mixture of stocks and bonds.

Among 172 investment funds of 144 institutions covered by the N.A.C.U.B.O. survey, the highest total return in fiscal 1983 was reported by an institution (not identified) that had 72 per cent of its investments in common stocks. Its total return was 80 per cent.

One of the lowest returns was 33 per cent, reported by an institution that had only 38 per cent of its investments in common stocks.

Mr. Jones said that at his own institution the total return on endowment investments in fiscal 1983 had been 48.6 per cent. But the endowment's purchasing power, allowing for inflation, was less in 1983 than it was 10 years ago.

For all endowment funds in the survey, the average annual return of 9 per cent over the past 10 years compared with an average inflation rate of 8.4 per cent, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, the report said.

Berea College uses a formula that in recent years has resulted in spending an average of about 5 per cent of the market value of the endowment, Mr. Jones said. A smooth flow of endowment income is important to Berea, he said, because the college depends on its endowment for 50 per cent of its income.

Ohio Wesleyan University, which splits its endowment among three investment companies, reported that the money managers who were given $2-million to invest in common stocks doubled it to $4-million during the year.

Another of Ohio Wesleyan's investment-management companies, with a more typical mixture of investments—54 per cent in common stocks, 37 per cent in bonds, and 9 per cent in cash or other securities—obtained a total return of 42 per cent on its share of the endowment.

Robert W. Meyer, vice-president for business affairs and treasurer at Ohio Wesleyan, said the overall total return for the managed portion of the university's endowment had been 52 per cent in fiscal 1983, compared with a net loss the year before.

The university spends between 5 and 7 per cent of the market value of its endowment each year, Mr. Meyer said. Last year, $1.1-million from the endowment was put into the university budget. This year, he said, the endowment contributed $1.4-million to the operating budget.

Robert L. Ellis, treasurer of Smith College, said his institution had ended fiscal 1983 with a market value of $178.4-million for its endowment, representing a total return of 43.9 per cent. Nearly $43-million of the 1983 value was from appreciation in market value, he said.

The spending formula at Smith is to pay out 6 per cent of a three-year average value, weighted to adjust for new gifts received. For the current year, the formula has produced an increase of about 9 per cent in spendable money from the endowment, Mr. Ellis said.

Oberlin College reported that the market value of its securities portfolio had increased from $95.9-million at the end of fiscal 1982 to $131.8-million a year later. The total return rate was 44.7 per cent, compared with a net loss of 1.2 per cent the previous year. Dayton E. Livingston, vice-president for business and finance at Oberlin, said the spending formula there was to take a percentage of the market value during the previous calendar year.

The college is studying a proposal to change the formula to use a three-year average of market value to reduce year-to-year fluctuations in spending from endowment funds, he said.

Head of Student-Loan Collection Unit Indicted

TULSA, OKLA.

The president of a loan-collection agency used by many colleges and universities in the Midwest and South has been indicted for allegedly failing to send various institutions more than $350,000 in student-loan repayments that he had recovered for them.

The indictment, which was sought by the U.S. Attorney's office here, named as defendants both Jon V. Chase and the company he heads, Collegiate Recovery and Credit Assistance Programs, Inc.

Kenneth Snoke, an assistant U.S. attorney, said that although the indictment listed only 14 institutions as clients, the company had contracts with "five or six times that many" colleges and universities.

He said his office was seeking the return of $359,434.94 that the company collected in 1982 and 1983 on delinquent loans made by colleges under the Guaranteed Student Loan and National Direct Student Loan programs.

Although the money for such loans is provided by the federal government, the loans themselves are made by individual colleges, which are responsible for attempting to collect them.

A separate lawsuit has been filed against the company by the State of Oklahoma, which is seeking the return of about $50,000 collected on loans made under the federal programs by four state universities.

Andrew Fugitt, an assistant attorney general for the state, said the company's operations had been satisfactory until late in 1982, when college officials who had been dealing with it for as long as 10 years began complaining that they were receiving neither statements nor payments.

The institutions listed in the indictment are: Coahoma Junior College, Cumberland College (Kentucky), Daytona Beach Community College, Eastern Oklahoma State College, Emporia State University, Henderson State University, Mid-America Nazarene College, Mississippi State University, Mississippi Valley State University, the University of Mary Hardin-Baylor, the University of Mississippi Medical Center, Vincennes University, Westminster College (Missouri), and Wilmington College (Ohio).

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News Summary

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Nathan Glazer, the author of a new book, *Ethnic Dilemmas,* has been occupied with racial and ethnic issues for most of his scholarly career. Story on Page 4.

The arrest of an East German physicist on charges of espionage at a scientific conference in Boston has angered organizers of the meeting. Story on Page 9.

The Supreme Court has declared moot a lawsuit by an all-male honor society contending that federal anti-sex-bias legislation does not apply to such organizations. Story on Page 15.

Most faculty members think their academic departments do not have sufficient resources to carry out their missions, according to a recent *Chronicle* survey. Story on Page 19.

Pensions for higher-education employees were the focus of several meetings last week as the Carnegie Corporation prepared to announce the creation of a national commission on retirement. Story on Page 19.

Thanksgiving Day is the forty-second anniversary of a crucial football game that was never played by two college teams that never existed. Story on Page 21.

A former coach at the University of South Carolina has settled for $20,000 her lawsuit against a university official, but she is pressing her $75-million libel suit against Time Inc. for an article that characterized her as a lesbian. Story on Page 21.

A top official of the National University of El Salvador has been released after four and a half months in prison. He is now in the United States. Story on Page 23.

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Pope Asks Scientists to Shun Military Work; 13,000 Physicists Call for a Nuclear Freeze

The Pope

By JANET STOBART

ROME

Pope John Paul II has appealed to more than 100 leading scientists to "desert the laboratories and factories of death" and exercise "the love of knowledge that builds peace."

Opening a meeting here of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences, the Pope called on the group, which included 15 Nobel laureates, to direct their labors toward "the only war which must be fought, that against hunger, sickness, the death of millions of human beings."

The text of the Pope's address on science and war appears on Page 9.

The hungry and the sick "could be assisted and restored to a quality and dignity of life with 7 per cent of the expenditure which each year is used towards an unceasing and ever-threatening rearmament of the wealthiest nations," he said.

The Pope virtually called on the scientists to abandon research on military weapons. He said they should "disarm science" and added, "It is the indisputable task of the scientific community to monitor scientific discoveries and see that they are not put to the service of war, tyranny, and terror."

Delegations Sent in 1981

The meeting was not the first occasion on which the Pope had asked that the work of the Pontifical Academy be directed toward disarmament and peace. In October, 1981, he sent delegations to the four "nuclear capitals" of the world—Washington, Moscow, London, and Paris—with a study carried out by the academy on the results of nuclear war.

It described the "complete ignorance of medical reality" of those who advocated a policy of "limited nuclear war." A nuclear bombardment that was limited "to the enemy's military installations would be just as devastating for the country as a whole," the report said.

In 1981 the Pope limited himself to mor-

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

WIDE WORLD

Pope John Paul II greets the University of California physicist Charles Townes, during a special audience for 45 scientists.

The Physicists

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

More than 1,500 American physicists—and some 11,500 in 42 other countries—have signed a plea for an immediate freeze on the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons.

The statement was released last week by the scientists, who said they had tried several times, unsuccessfully, to submit the document to President Reagan.

The text of the physicists' statement on nuclear weapons appears on Page 12.

Among the American signers were 22 Nobel laureates.

Larry Smarr, a professor of physics and astronomy at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, said the statement had resulted from "a grassroots movement among the world's physicists" to make the public aware that many of them, including scientists from the Soviet Union, believe that the nuclear arms race must be stopped.

He said an appeal by Pope John Paul II urging scientists to abandon research on nuclear weapons (see story in Column 2) had reinforced their position and demonstrated to the public that many different leaders advocate a worldwide nuclear freeze.

"Here we have a situation where the Catholic Church and scientists, who have been fighting with each other for centuries, are finally on the same side," he said. "It's an amazing alliance."

Idea from Geneva Center

Nina Byers, a physics professor at the University of California at Los Angeles who organized the effort to collect signatures of American scientists, said the idea for the statement had come in 1982 from a group of physicists working at CERN, an international nuclear-research laboratory in Geneva.

She said representatives from each country had agreed to deliver the document to their governments on November

Continued on Page 12, Column 3

MIT's Saxon Urges Mandatory Service Tied to Education

WASHINGTON

The chairman of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology last week proposed a program of mandatory national service for young Americans that would encompass both social-welfare and military options and assure its participants of access to either higher education or postsecondary vocational training.

The M.I.T. chairman, David S. Saxon, who is also emeritus president of the University of California system, told members of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges that the cost of such a program would be high but that it would be "well within the nation's means."

His proposal would mix men and women of all races and backgrounds in service at the national, state, and local levels—"and so help to weave better from its many strands the full fabric of the nation." Be-

Continued on Page 14, Column 3

U.S. Must Take More Interest in 'Ag' Schools, Deans Warn

By LAWRENCE BIEMILLER

WASHINGTON

Agriculture-college administrators, concerned about declining enrollment and struggling to keep faculty members abreast of developments in fast-moving scientific disciplines, said last week that the federal government must take more interest in their instructional programs if the United States is to remain the world's leading agricultural producer.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, agriculture-college deans complained that the U.S. Department of Agriculture had been unwilling to involve itself with on-campus instruction—either by setting national priorities or by contributing money—in spite of a Congressional mandate to do so.

Ranking U.S.D.A. officials, the deans said, have maintained that such educational functions are the responsibility of the states.

The department does provide substantial sums of money and large amounts of policy and programming assistance to the other two branches of the land-grant-university system—research and extension. "We feel strongly that we should be in a position parallel to research and extension within the U.S.D.A.," said T. E. Hartung, dean of the University of Nebraska's college of agriculture.

The deans are pressing both for access to federal funds and for "federal guidance in determining what are the issues of nationwide importance" that agriculture col-

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

MARGINALIA

From a calendar of events at Chamberlayne Junior College:

MEDIA DEMONSTRATION

". . .The demonstration will begin at 4:00 p.m. and lust until 5:30 p.m."

By which time, presumably, it will have simmered down.

▪

From a memorandum at the University of Oregon:

"The Business Office has replaced mechanical cash receipt validating and posting machines and eliminated manual input of daily cash receipts by implementing an automated programmable cash register system. . . .

"This system has improved delays in daily accounting procedures. . . .

"The second phase will add another level of improvements to systems and paperwork and to students."

That it's improved delays, we can accept. But it will improve students? We have our doubts.

▪

Williamsburg Technical College, writes Teresa G. Watson, offers continuing-education programs for all age groups. One group of grade-school children, in an introduction-to-computers course, was doing fine until the teacher wrote some instructions on the blackboard.

Embarrassed, one child whispered to the teacher, "Mrs. Wood, some of us can't read cursive handwriting." Mrs. Wood rewrote the instructions in block letters, and the kids went back to the easy stuff—computing.

▪

Muhlenberg College's James B. Hirch received a student transcript with the following notation:

"Dismissed—academic proficiency."

We can't allow *that* around here.

▪

Memo received from the Elmira Correctional and Reception Center by the behind-the-walls program at Corning (N.Y.) Community College:

"The following areas will be exterminated on Thursday evening: Administration Building, Law Library, Visiting Room, College Area."

Threats will get you nowhere.

▪

Charles DeYoung, whom the vice-president's newsletter at Texas A&I University describes as the "long-suffering and erstwhile advisor to the Rodeo Club and Aggie Club" professed to envy a colleague's collection of plaques from those organizations. Indeed, the newsletter reports, Mr. Young put in "a couple years of gentle teasing and grousing" about it.

His efforts finally paid off. The Rodeo Club recognized his service with an award inscribed as follows:

"To Dean Charles DeYoung in appreciation. Here's your damned plaque."

—C.G.

In Brief

3 Campus Policemen Indicted in Thefts

Three policemen at the Camden campus of Rutgers University have been indicted by a county grand jury following a series of thefts that were discovered about a year ago.

The three men, one officer and two patrolmen, allegedly stole cash and property amounting to about $4,300 over a three-year period from desks, lockers, coin changers, vending machines, and other places on the campus. They were charged with various counts of misconduct, theft, and perjury.

The crimes were discovered after the campus police chief, Anderson D. Byrd, became suspicious of some "in-house" thefts and conducted an investigation, a campus spokesman said. The policemen resigned a year ago.

No date has been set for a trial.

North Dakotans to Vote on Minot's 'Elevation'

The North Dakota Supreme Court has upheld the effort of a group of citizens to vote on whether to change the name of Minot State College to Dakota Northwestern University. The state legislature approved the change, but citizens challenged it on the grounds that elevating the college to university status would cost too much money and would place three other state colleges in North Dakota at a disadvantage. They circulated petitions to put the issue on the primary election ballot next June.

The Supreme Court ruled that, despite the fact that the petitions contained some "inaccurate and misleading" language, they were valid.

Michigan Professor Resigns in Sexual-Harassment Case

A tenured associate professor at the University of Michigan has resigned after three years of hearings on charges that he sexually harassed a female student.

In announcing the resignation, Harold T. Shapiro, the university's president, said that after reviewing the case, he had prepared a recommendation that the professor be dismissed for misconduct. "In the interim," he added, "the faculty member has resigned from the university, thus rendering a formal recommendation of dismissal moot."

He said he had accepted the resignation "not to mitigate in any way the university's commitment to avoidance of sexual harassment and other forms of misconduct." Instead, he said, he wanted to avoid "further hardship and pain to the family of the faculty member involved." Mr. Shapiro did not identify the faculty member.

Williams Earth Sculpture Demolished by Mistake

Unsuspecting groundskeepers at Williams College bulldozed an earth sculpture by the artist Alice Aycock last summer and replaced it with a storage shed.

The sculpture, which Ms. Aycock designed for a field at the edge of the campus while she was an artist-in-residence at the college in 1974, was a small cinder-block chamber over which a mound of earth was raised.

It was meant to be left untended and to become overgrown, reminding those who came across it of an ancient burial mound, a college spokesman said. Those who wished to do so could crawl inside it.

When the sculpture was completed, the spokesman said, groundskeepers were alerted to its presence. But word was not passed along when new employees joined the buildings-and-grounds staff, and in October an art professor discovered that the sculpture was missing.

The college has apologized to Ms. Aycock, the spokesman said.

Stanford Panel Rejects Required Computer Skills

A faculty committee at Stanford University has recommended that undergraduate students be "actively encouraged" but not required to gain knowledge of computers before they graduate.

The Committee on Computers and Information Technology said in a report to the faculty senate that computer competency should not be required, because voluntary enrollment in computer-science courses is already large and growing rapidly.

The report said students should acquire minimum computer competence, defined as facility with at least one computer system, the ability to write and "debug" a program, and the ability to design, implement, debug, and maintain reliable algorithms.

Mistrial Declared in Sex-Bias Suit

A mistrial has been declared in a $700,000 sex-bias suit brought by Margaret Hoehn against the University of Colorado hospital. However, a district court jury in Denver did find that Arnold Weber, the university's president, was guilty of retaliating against Dr. Hoehn for filing the suit and awarded her $1 in damages.

Dr. Hoehn charged the university with fraud for not telling her that she had been appointed to lure her husband to the university. The jury found no fraud, but was unable to reach a verdict on whether she had been the victim of sex discrimination.

The jury ruled Mr. Weber had retaliated against Dr. Hoehn by instructing university officials not to attend a grievance hearing on her loss of tenure in 1977. Dr. Hoehn said that she would refile the sex-bias suit.

President Quits University Censured by the AAUP

Morris L. Norfleet has resigned as president of Morehead State University following a long controversy over administrative practices that led the American Association of University Professors to censure the institution earlier this year.

The A.A.U.P. imposed censure after a dispute involving the president, the art-department chairman, and several faculty members resulted in the dismissal of two art teachers. As the dispute continued, Mr. Norfleet charged the art chairman with mismanagement and asked him to step down. The chairman was cleared of the charges last August and was reassigned as a faculty member.

Mr. Norfleet will remain as president until June 30, when his contract expires, or until a successor is named. He has accepted the newly created position of chancellor of corporate relations.

Fewer Jobs, Lower Salaries for 1983 Science Graduates

The number of job offers to new graduates with baccalaureate degrees in science and engineering dropped by one-third this year, according to the Scientific Manpower Commission.

Average starting salaries in 1983 for graduates majoring in engineering, chemistry, agriculture, and physical and earth sciences also dropped from the previous year, the commission said, indicating that the economic recession has "somewhat belatedly" hit scientists and engineers.

The commission, which is affiliated with the American Associa-

Enrollment Up 1 Pct. This Fall, Survey Finds

WASHINGTON

Student enrollment is up by 1.1 per cent at the nation's higher-education institutions this fall, according to preliminary results of a national survey released here last week by the Association Council for Policy Analysis and Research.

The change is due primarily to an increase in the number of part-time students in public and private two-year colleges, according to the council. The survey indicated that part-time enrollments had increased by 4.6 per cent at public community colleges and by 9.8 per cent at private junior colleges, which lost enrollment last year.

Early findings from the survey, which was conducted for the first time this fall by a coalition of eight higher-education organizations here, indicated that full-time enrollments on the campuses had remained essentially the same. For the most part, that confirmed the findings of a preliminary report on private enrollments issued by the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities earlier this month and projections based on data from public institutions as they were being tabulated.

The council's survey found that undergraduate and graduate enrollments were up by a modest amount at all institutions. Enrollment of students working for first professional degrees was down.

Student enrollments at proprietary schools increased 5.9 per cent, the survey found. Full-time enrollments were up by 13.4 per cent, while part-time enrollments were down by 8.8 per cent, leading the council to speculate that students were placing "an increased emphasis on job training and career change."

The council's findings were based on responses from about 2,240 colleges and universities that participated in the fall enrollment survey conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics last year. —B.T.W.

Enrollment Changes, 1982 to 1983

	Public			Private				
	4-year	2-year	Total	4-year	2-year	Total	Proprietary	All institutions
Undergraduate	+1.5%	+5.5%	+3.2%	+1.6%	+ 3.4%	+1.8%	+ 6.4%	+3.0%
Graduate	+1.3%	—	+1.3%	+2.9%	—	+2.9%	+19.5%	+1.9%
First professional	−2.2%	—	−2.2%	0.0%	—	0.0%	+ 1.3%	−1.1%
First-time freshmen								
Full-time	−3.6%	+3.0%	−1.0%	+1.1%	+ 1.9%	+1.2%	+18.0%	+0.2%
Part-time	−3.3%	+0.7%	−0.2%	−9.0%	+10.7%	−4.5%	−28.1%	−1.5%
Full-time equivalent*	−3.6%	+2.4%	−0.9%	+0.8%	+ 2.5%	+1.0%	+10.8%	0.0%
Headcount	−3.6%	+1.8%	−0.7%	+0.2%	+ 3.5%	+0.6%	+ 1.5%	−0.3%
All students								
Full-time	+1.0%	−0.4%	+0.6%	+0.1%	+ 2.8%	+0.3%	+13.4%	+0.8%
Part-time	+0.3%	+4.6%	+2.8%	+2.4%	+ 9.8%	+2.8%	− 8.8%	+1.6%
Full-time equivalent*	+0.9%	+1.4%	+1.1%	+0.4%	+ 3.6%	+0.6%	+10.2%	+0.9%
Headcount	+0.8%	+2.8%	+1.6%	+0.8%	+ 4.8%	+1.0%	+ 5.9%	+1.1%

* Three part-time students equal one full-time student.

SOURCE: ASSOCIATION COUNCIL FOR POLICY ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

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tion for the Advancement of Science, said that holders of doctorates in science and engineering who teach continue to earn the lowest annual salaries of those in their profession, although their average increased this year by 2 per cent over 1982, to $27,430.

Fee Reduction Proposed in California System

The board of trustees of the California State University system has proposed a $90-a-year reduction in student fees as part of a $1.08-billion operating budget for 1984-85.

Chancellor W. Ann Reynolds, who recommended the cut, said that fee increases over the past several years had been "excessive and sudden" and represented "a basic shift in state policy away from low fees as well as from the principle of tuition-free education." The fees have been increased from an average of $319 to $692 over the last 18 months.

Over all, the proposed budget calls for a 12.6-per-cent increase in state financial aid.

Sharp Rises Reported in Nursing Enrollment

More students than ever before are enrolling in nursing programs, according to the National League of Nursing. A record number, 116,896, entered nursing programs in 1981-82. The number of applicants to nursing programs has also increased, from 212,813 in 1980-81 to 238,884 in 1982-83.

Enrollment in associate-degree programs in nursing has increased sharply in recent years. While 10 years ago only 39 per cent of all registered nurses licensed had received associate's degrees, today the figure is 52 per cent. Most such programs are offered by community colleges.

Suit over Pitt's Insignia Settled Out of Court

The University of Pittsburgh and Champion Products Company have reached an out-of-court settlement in a two-year-old case in which the sporting-goods manufacturer challenged the university's right to restrict the use of the Pitt name and insignia.

In the settlement, Champion agreed to obtain a license to use the university trademarks, which were first registered in 1981. In return, the university said it would not collect royalties on the sale of merchandise bearing its insignia. Champion also agreed to make occasional contributions to the university's athletic and academic programs.

Last summer a federal district court ruled, in part, that the university could not require a license for the use of its name and insignia because they had been freely available for too long.

Notes

The newly formed National Mime Association will establish its headquarters at Davis and Elkins College and plans to hold its first annual meeting next June on the West Virginia campus. . . . The American Institute of Chemical Engineers and the American Chemical Society have joined the University of Pennsylvania as sponsors of the Center for History of Chemistry on the university's campus. . . . The family of Jessica Savitch, the television journalist who drowned in an automobile accident, has established a journalism scholarship in Ms. Savitch's name at Ithaca College, her alma mater.

Corrections

The report on state appropriations to higher education that appeared in the Fact-File of October 26 included some incorrect data. The Oregon Health Sciences University is an independent academic institution with no ties to the University of Oregon, as was indicated. In addition, footnote (d) in "How the States Rank on 7 Scales" should read "1983-84 over 1981-82." Included in that same table, the figure for Missouri indicating the two-year change less inflation was incorrectly calculated by *The Chronicle*. The correct change is +2%. As a result, the state rankings in that category should read as follows:

	Rank		Rank
Alabama	35	New Hampshire	45
Alaska	3	New Jersey	20
Arizona	33	New Mexico	34
Arkansas	41	New York	15
California	49	North Carolina	22
Colorado	5	North Dakota	49
Connecticut	9	Ohio	8
Delaware	40	Oklahoma	7
Florida	10	Oregon	38
Georgia	21	Pennsylvania	31
Hawaii	13	Rhode Island	14
Idaho	44	South Carolina	36
Illinois	39	South Dakota	50
Indiana	46	Tennessee	37
Iowa	16	Texas	6
Kansas	32	Utah	24
Kentucky	12	Vermont	11
Louisiana	30	Virginia	25
Maine	18	Washington	23
Maryland	26	West Virginia	47
Massachusetts	1	Wisconsin	29
Michigan	42	Wyoming	4
Minnesota	28		
Mississippi	17		
Missouri	27		
Montana	2		
Nebraska	43		
Nevada	19		

Appropriations, which were received too late to be included in the Fact-File of October 26, have been reported for Massachusetts and Michigan as follows:

	Appropriations 1983-84 (add 000)	2-year change
MASSACHUSETTS		
Institutions (individual totals not available)	$ 491,604	+ 25%
Board of regents	2,911	+146%
Student aid	34,000	+ 79%
Other appropriations	8,748	+ 96%
Total	**$ 537,263**	**+ 29%**
MICHIGAN		
U of Michigan	$ 183,860	+ 6%
Total	**$ 907,573**	**+ 7%**

Building Riles Houston Architecture Students

HOUSTON

In designing a new building for the University of Houston's college of architecture, the noted architect Philip Johnson apparently looked to the past for inspiration.

Among architects, that's hardly unusual. But many architecture students here are saying—angrily—that they see in the plans that Mr. Johnson released not an allusion to a bygone style but a copy of a building designed in 1773 by the French neo-classicist Claude-Nicolas Ledoux.

To be sure, Ledoux's House of Education, which was never built, has porches that Mr. Johnson's building lacks, and Ledoux's plans show a round colonnade on top of the structure while Mr. Johnson made his colonnade square. But the resemblance is unmistakable.

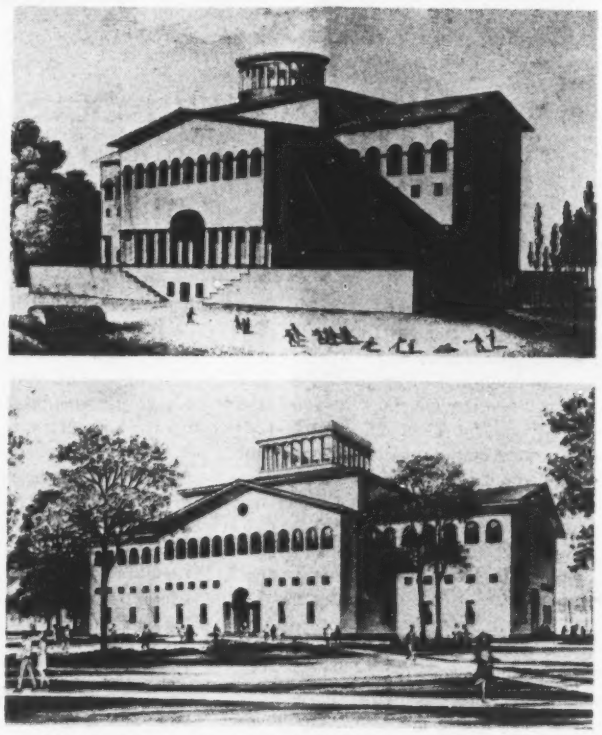
"We teach students to be critical, to question what's out there," says Philip Goyert, assistant to the dean of the college of architecture. "A large group of students don't like it, but there are some who do."

If faculty members disapprove of the design, he said, they have not been saying so publicly.

A university spokesman said that many students believed Mr. Johnson's design would make a mockery of the college of architecture. But the college's administrators, she added, have said happily that they expect the building to win the institution a good measure of national attention.

A spokesman for Mr. Johnson said the architect had kept Ledoux's plans "in mind" while designing the new building, but that he had made changes in them.

Mr. Johnson, 77, is one of the best-known figures in modern architecture. He surprised those accustomed to the starkness of his designs when, in 1978, he released his plans for the headquarters of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company—a structure whose roofline was modeled on the top of a Chippendale highboy. The building, which is almost complete, is one of the most controversial in New York.



Claude-Nicolas Ledoux's 1773 House of Education (top); Philip Johnson's design for the U. of Houston (bottom).

Cal. Governor Scored for Veto of Bill Restricting Test Services

LOS ANGELES

The Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund has condemned California Gov. George Deukmejian for vetoing legislation that would have limited the right of testing agencies to withhold scores from students and educational institutions.

The bill was developed after 14 Hispanic students from Los Angeles received high scores on a College Board Advanced Placement test in mathematics. The Mexican American group said the high scores were the result of excellent training, but since students at the largely Hispanic Garfield High School had never before done so well, the Educational Testing Service, which administered the test, withheld the scores and asked the students to retake the test.

All but one student complied and all received high scores again.

Thomas A. Ewing, a spokesman for E.T.S., said the testing agency had no idea of the ethnic composition of the high school when it looked at the scores of the students. He said the scores were "incredibly high and identically accurate."

As it turned out, Mr. Ewing said, the scores were the result of preparation by the teacher.

The Mexican American organization claimed that the students' academic progress had been jeopardized. To prevent such episodes in the future, the organization worked with E.T.S. and other testing services to develop legislation establishing procedures that a testing agency would have to follow before withholding scores.

The California legislature passed the bill, but Mr. Deukmejian refused to sign it. —C.S.F.

Press Clippings

The editors of *Ms.* magazine, observing that "so many changes in women's lives are happening on campus," have brought out the first issue of "a magazine of facts, ideas, and humor for students."

Campus Times, which sells for $1.25 a copy, includes news roundups, fiction, and self-help articles. Among its feature stories are "The Paradox for Black Students," which discusses problems blacks have at institutions where the majority is white, and "Women's Studies: A Discipline or a Point of View?"

Not all of the magazine is so serious, however. The "Escapes" section recommends soap operas, a game called "Frisbee Golf," and beer sports. And there is a photo spread on how students decorate their dormitory rooms.

The "Gazette" section includes a bibliography, compiled by Elsa Dixler, of books that have influenced the thinking of modern feminists. "You can transform yourself into a feminist intellectual in the privacy of your own home," Ms. Dixler writes, "and no salesmen will call."

On the list are more than 75 books and articles as varied as Simone de Beauvoir's *The Second Sex*, George Eliot's *Middlemarch*, Eleanor Flexner's *Century of Struggle: The Woman's Rights Movement in the United States*, Doris Lessing's *The Golden Notebook*, and *Our Bodies, Ourselves: A Course by and for Women*, by the Boston Women's Health Collective.

"You may be relieved to know a dirty little secret," adds Ms. Dixler. "Everyone talks about the books you see here, but few have read more than a dozen."

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Better established than *Campus Times* is the Washington Post Company's year-old magazine for students, *Newsweek on Campus*. The November issue, which features a cover story about computers on campus, runs to 36 pages. The magazine, distributed free on 55 campuses, has a circulation of 850,000; *Newsweek* officials say circulation will be increased to 1.1 million readers on 104 campuses in 1984.

Among its longer stories is a roundup—entitled "Rally Round the Schools"—describing "how universities are lending a hand to counter the 'tide of mediocrity' that's sweeping the high schools."

"The nation's colleges and universities cannot escape this crisis," the magazine says, "since they help train the allegedly ill-prepared high-school teachers and administrators and they must teach the reportedly undereducated students who matriculate each year. Now they are trying to do something about it."

Newsweek on Campus, which in its masthead lists student correspondents on 42 well-known campuses, has also investigated gambling by college students. "It's a relatively low-rent business, as gambling goes," the article says, "with most student bettors wagering around $50 a week, few more than $100. Most people see it as a social function more than anything else."

—LAWRENCE BIEMILLER